

Stemmodontia canescens Wight in Safford, Contr. U. S. N. H.
9: 377, 1905.

Wedelia canescens (Gaud.) Merr. Phil. Jour. Sci. Bot. 9: 155, 1914.

Wedelia argentea (Gaud.) Merr. Phil. Jour. Sci. Bot. 9: 155, 1914.

The Marianas plant seems to differ constantly, though slightly, from the widespread Pacific var. biflora in being more pubescent and having smaller achenes. Plants which approach it exist in Palau and Samoa, perhaps elsewhere. This variety has in the past either been recognized as two species or reduced outright to W. biflora. The latter course was followed by Mattfeld (Bot. Jahrb. 62: 434, 1929).

- - - - -

A NEW FORM OF RUDBECKIA FROM NEW JERSEY

Fred W. Oswald

RUDBECKIA SEROTINA f. NOVAE-CAESAREAE Oswald, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei recedit floribus disci primo viridibus demum subbrunneis.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having the disk at first green, changing later to light-brown as the florets bloom upwards.

The type of this form was collected by myself in the Fairmount section of Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey, on July 6, 1955, and is deposited in the H. N. Moldenke Herbarium at Yonkers, New York.

Our common Black-eyed-susan is now called Rudbeckia serotina Nutt. (formerly listed as R. hirta L., a name now restricted to another species), and is quite variable. Following are the additional forms and varieties now recognized in it:

f. annulata (Clute) Fern. & Schub., with orange-yellow rays tipped with red.

var. corymbifera (Fern.) Fern. & Schub., with the flower-heads arranged in subcorymbose fashion.

f. dichrona (Clute) Moldenke, comb. nov. [R. hirta f. dichrona Clute, Am. Bot. 30: 159. 1924], with the rays deep-yellow at the base and pale-yellow at the tip.

f. flavescens (Clute) Moldenke, comb. nov. [R. hirta f. flavescens Clute, Am. Bot. 21: 56. 1915], with the yellow rays white or cream-colored at the tips.

f. frondosa (Clute) Moldenke, comb. nov. [R. hirta f. frondosa Clute, Am. Bot. 31: 168. 1925], with the heads leafy.

f. gigantea (Clute) Moldenke, comb. nov. [R. hirta f. gigantea Clute, Am. Bot. 30: 159. 1924], with the heads to 4 inches wide and the involucre bracts over 1 inch long and leafy at their tips.

f. homochroma (Steerm.) Fern. & Schub., with the disk yellow.

var. lanceolata (Bisch.) Fern. & Schub., with the rays 3.5—5 cm. long.

f. pleniflora (Moldenke) Fern. & Schub. [R. hirta f. multiligula Clute], with the rays or ligules very numerous.

f. pulcherrima (Farwell) Fern. & Schub. [R. hirta var. bicolor Clute], with a red or brown spot at the base of each ligule, or else with red or brown for the lower half or two-thirds of each ray.

f. rubra (Clute) Fern. & Schub., with the rays entirely red or red-brown.

var. sericea (T. V. Moore) Fern. & Schub., with the pubescence appressed on both leaf-surfaces.

f. tubuliformis (Burnham) Fern. & Schub., with the rays all tubular.

f. viridiflora (Burnham) Fern. & Schub., with the rays partly or wholly green.

The so-called Rudbeckia hirta var. monticola (Small) Fern. is best regarded as a synonym of the true R. hirta L., while R. hirta var. brittonii (Small) Fern. is a valid variety of the latter species with the inner phyllaries oblong in shape.

MATERIALS TOWARD A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS VITEX. IV

Harold N. Moldenke

VITEX COLUMBIENSIS Pittier

Leaf-scars large and very corky; nodes annulate; principal internodes 1—2.4 cm. long or less, or even elongate to 5 cm. on young growth; leaves decussate-opposite, 4—6-foliate; petioles medium-stout, 3.5—6.5 cm. long, convex beneath, decidedly flattened and subcanaliculate above, floccose-furfuraceous with short and cinereous or sordid hairs, somewhat ampliate at the base; leaflets very unequal in size, the 2 lateral ones usually much smaller, all short-petiolulate with the petiolules densely furfuraceous-tomentellous and 1—7 mm. long, usually margined; leaflet-blades thin-chartaceous [coriaceous according to Castañeda], dark-green and shiny above, sordid-gray beneath, the central one oblong-elliptic or obovate, 8.5—20 cm. long, 4—7 cm. wide, varying from obtuse or even emarginate to acute or acutely short-acuminate at the apex, entire, acutely attenuate at the base, glabrous above or pilose along the midrib and secondaries, densely furfuraceous-tomentose beneath, the lateral ones similar in all respects but smaller, 3.5—7 cm. long and 1.7—3.4 cm. wide; midrib very slender, deeply impressed above, prominent beneath; secondaries slender, 12—13 per side, arcuate-ascending, rather obscurely joined at the margins, deeply impressed above, prominulous beneath; vein and veinlet reticulation abundant,